WOULD ARBITRATE STRIKE OF MINERS

Administration, However, Sees Little Prospect of Acceptance of Offer

COUNT ON PUBLIC PRESSURE

By CLINTON W. GILBERT

Staff Correspondent Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1982, by Public Ledger Company Washington, July 8 .- One of the first things President Harding will have to do upon his return is to decide on the next step of the Government in the coal strike situation. From a wellinformed source in the Administration it was learned today that the operators and miners are absolutely deadlocked. Representatives of the Government in

touch with the recent conferences feel that neither side is bluffing. The employers and the mine workers are just as determined to fight issues out to a conclusion today as they were when the strike began.
Indeed, the unions are probably mor

full of fight than they were in the beginning. Their success in maintaining discipline has filled them with confidence. They have not only held their own members in line, but they have gained membership among the non-developments. He said he did not know when there would be a meeting of the

They have held the production of coal down to the point where the pinch will soon be felt by the country. And they are probably encouraged by the strike which has broken out among the rail-rond workers. Only Frank Farrington, the Illinois miners' leader, is supposed to be willing to compromise, for it is though he believed he can obtain better terms for to be sent. his men from operators now than he is kely to get in the end by keeping up

Will Offer Arbitration The logical thing for the Government

tants. And it is believed this will the course Mr. Harding will follow. As to the prospects that arbitration will be accepted, members of the Ad-As to the prospects that arbitration will be accepted, members of the Administration are not hopeful. Both union leaders and operators are obstinate. Neither side wants a compromise. The issue is too viral to both sides. No compromise could be made is to he away for a couple of months. leaders feel would be fatal to the or-ganization. On the other side, the non-the matter myself. union mines are steadily forcing union miners t. the wall and the mine owners ment of Senator Pepper at Washingsee their salvation only in breaking the national agreements.

that when the President offers arbi-tration the pressure of public opinion phia? A telegram was sent from the other to accept. And if one side does the other will have difficulty in standng out. But this is only a slight hope. It is frankly admitted that the prospects in the opposite direction.

Alternative Step Uncertain if arbitration is refused, the Admin-

istration has not made up its mind what shall be the next step. It has no power to compel a settlement

As a national emergency will soon arise if the strike goes on, it is held Congress has power to intervene and pass laws to protect the public interest. President Harding will be strongly advised to ask Congress for authority to seize and operate enough of the mines where the strike prevails to supplement the supply of coal which is coming from non-union sources. It is believed here that this course will, in the end, be

to this then would the mine operators greatly as they disfavor even temporary mine operation by the Government. If an adequate supply of coal is provided through Government operation of some mines, the strike will then become a contest of endurance between the work-ers and the operators, and it is be-lieved that the workers will be forced to give in.

Plot to Kill Fair Laid to Drawbacks

Continued from Page One

idea, anyway. I think you would find that a good many people in this town are against it."

that a good many people in this town are against it."

"But," it was suggested, "there has been a great amount of preliminary work done; there is a bill pending now in the Senate of the United States that has been passed by the House, and Senator Pepper has said that he must hold off action until the committee at Philadelphia decides whether it wants the resolution changed.

"Everything is set for the fair except real forward action. Progress seems to be blocked. Why has all this been done, Mr. Mason, if you or other people now question whether the fair shall be held at all? Most people do not think of raising the question of holding the fair as the present issue, for that question was settled long ago."

"I can only say," he replied, "that if hig business men and financial people are not in favor of holding the fair, that such fact should become known. It will take a big leader to put this fair over now, a man with a big power in the community and a man who has the confidence of the community behind him."

"Who would you suggest for the job?" was asked.

"Well, I don't know. There is E. T. Stotesbury. He is seventy-two years old, but he would make an admirable president and leader, I think."

"Are you a friend of Mr. Stotesbury and do you think he would take the place of president?" was asked.

"I don't know whether Mr. Stotesbury and do you think he would iake the place of president?" was asked.

"I don't know whether Mr. Stotesbury would take the post. There is only one man who can answer that question.

Just at that moment Mr. Mason's telephone bell rang and he talked briefly.

question.

Just at that moment Mr. Mason's telephone bell rang and he talked briefly with some one. When he concluded he

with some one. When he concluded he said:

"You ask if I am a friend of Mr. Stotesbury. That man I was just talking to and from whom I ordered a quarter of a million in bonds is a partner of Mr. Stotesbury. Of course, I am his friend, Mr. Stotesbury has gotten well along in life, but if a strong, forceful man were put under him in charge of fair building, I guess there would be no question of the fair's success."

An effort was made later to see Mr. Stotesbury at the offices of Drexel & Co. To his secretary it was explained that the object of a desired appointment was to ask whether he would accept the presidency of the fair, that he had been suggested for the place, and whether he would call a meeting of the directors in the near future, as a vice president, and whether he had any constructive suggestions to make public structive suggestions to make public that would set the fair project actively

that would set the fair project actively under way

The secretary said, "You know Mr. Stotesbury makes it a practice to give no interviews. I doubt whether he can be seen, but I shall let him know exactly what is desired and communicate his decision later."

The interview was not obtained.

Many business and professional men

Dyes Failed Her



GERTRUDE LANG She was a brunette when she jumped ball on a shop-lifting charge months ago. She had benna hair yesterday when Detective Porter, her, but now she's in jail

when there would be a meeting of the but presumed one would be held before long. He said it was not he who had au-thorized the sending of the original telegram to Senator Pepper telling him to proceed with the original resolution, unchanged, in the Senate, al-though he had known the telegram was

Mr. Lewis also said he was not the was merely dropping in at headquarters

daily to clear up details.

Mr. Holton, when questioned as to to do is to offer arbitration to the dis-putants. And it is believed this will the Executive Committee would be held in the near future, said :

The issue is too vital to both sails for Europe near No compromise could be made is to be away for a couple of months. which did not to some extent impair the "Oh, is that so," said Mr. Holton, national agreements and this the union "Well, I really don't know what to

> "What is the meaning of the stateton that he is going to hold up the House joint resolution authorizing the fair in the Senate until a decision is fair headquarters a few days ago telling him to go ahead with the resolution without any further changes."
> "Well, that has to do with the matter

"If a meeting of the directors is held

soon, will this matter of date be re-"That is my understanding," he re Then there may be a meeting before

"Yes, I think it is likely that there will be."

Call for Action Repeated Engineers who comprise a committee of thirty to lay out a program for the destruct development and construction of the tennial" Sesqui-Centennial, the committee of in private among business and profes-which Mr. Meigs is a member, are out-sional men to be longer ignored.

ven willing, with prominent architects are on Philadelphia. of Philadelphia, to give their services without pay until such time as the preliminary financing of the exposition shall have been arranged, in order to the shall have been arranged, in order to the shall have been arranged.

Mr. Meigs, a consulting engineer, hose office is at 1211 Walnut street. "If any one is blocking the plans the Sesqui-Centennial, from any notive whatever, such interference hould be traced directly to its source motive whatever, such interference should be traced directly to its source immediately. A public exposition of the facts, in my opinion, would promptly cause a cessation of interference. There is no man in this city, nor is there any group of men, strong enough to put a damper on the Sesquierous terminal. It's not a local affair at all—it's a national affair at mediately.

"Fvery man who is on that directorate, in the estimation of a number of men I know, and of myself, should be asked straight from the shoulder just exactly where he stands, without equivocation or evasion, and when one shows the slightest hesitation, his resignation should be demanded immediately. all—it's a national affair. The people of Philadelphia would not stand for it

minute.

the Main Line Tells of Secret Meeting

"The story of that meeting has been gram and forging ahead, pretty widely disseminated," Mr. Meigs Major George W. B. at a meeting of a committee in the Chamber of Commerce lately. At that meeting one of the members was called upon for an expression as to how the Sesqui-Centennial project stood, just what was really being done and what might be expected in the near future.

"acting president." as he has been des-ignated in the newspapers, but that he bers, 'I am not at all sure that there is going to be any Sesqui-Centennial. That's the situation as it looks to me right now. When questioned as to why he felt this way he described the private meeting that had been held out on the Main Line just as I have repeated it briefly, and he wound up by saying. 'But for God's sake, gentlemen, don't quote me as having said anything about this matter. I am merely telling you your information what has been in

the wind. hind legs and exclaimed to their informant that if such was the case that the subject should be smoked out at once exposed. One man said, 'This world's fair project is not any social. political, financial or business football. It is a great civic and patriotic under-It incidentally means great public benefits to the whole community, but it is the celebration of part the 150th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Nobody, no matter who he is or how powerful he is, should

of whether the fair shall be held in of the sort.'
1926 or in 1927," said Mr. Holton.
"This, in substance, is about what happened at the Chamber of Commerce happened at the Chamber of Commerce committee meeting. I believe that the postpone the fair."

"The tabling of the resolution."

said Mr. Holton, "does not mean that that they should make the entire sittle matter is closed. It can be brought that on public without mineing any sincers and men of constructive minds.

"It is apparent. I think, to all entire sittle matter is closed."

"It is apparent. I think, to all entire sittle matter is closed."

"It is apparent. I think, to all entire sittle matter is closed." "All I have to say further is that

whoever rights the present state the public, as he will have performed a very great public service. If it cannot be accomplished by any other means, let us have the light of publicity on the subject, and lots of it."

William Pool Parker, accounting enclared that the subject of 'cross purposes between a constructive and a destructive element in the Sesqui-Cen-

spokenly anxious to see part of the work undertaken this summer.

Members of the committee, whose findings were published in a voluminous report last spring, declare they are even willing, with prominent architects.

"I would not discuss the man or men responsible, or supposed to be to blame for the present situation. But the fair must promptly come out of the doldrums. The eyes of the world are a Phyllodelphia.

of the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition Association, constituting a minority it is true, since there are now forty bers, who are opposed to the of the World's Fair.

mediately.

"My own opinion is that even these on would fall into line and get busy Then he referred to the mysterious and work for the fair if a strong leader meeting of men hostile to the fair, a was immediately pressed into service, meeting that was held "in a suburb on The money and everything necessary The money and everything necessary to a great success will be forthcoming when the people see some practical vigorous leader in charge of the pro-

widely disseminated," Mr. Meig-"It has been repeated recently Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, on of the earliest and leading spirits in the Sesqui-Centennial undertaking, declared :

"Philadelphia never yet tackled a big job that it didn't put it across and make a fine success of it. We've got the men, we've got the money and we've got the spirit. I do not think this city has any patience to sit back and allow any few men or even groups of men delay or block the plans for the fair. General Plans Are Ready.

"Here are plans for the general lay out of this fair and the exhibition buildings that have been in hand since 1916. Why, the Sesqui-Centennial's progress from now on merely means the

spired in a Chamber of Commerce commeeting not long ago. but it is express myself too vigorously on the subject, is that the directors of the Sesqui-Centennial get together and stay together until they get their president cording to the operators, was put over named and put things in motion. by them when they declared: "The World's Fair is only a small

part of the development of Philadel-phia that is mapped out for the next ten years. Publicly and privately Philadelphia is now expending more evitably fail. be allowed to get away with anything of the sort.

This, in substance, is about what represent in itself from \$50,000,000 to to the consideration of the sort.

gineers and men of constructive minds

big projects that the time has come for decisive action. Among all of the interests of the city and State that are behind the World's Fair enterprise from this time forth there must be team work and concerted action.

"All personal differences of opinion or selfish interests that work contrariwise must be disregarded or swept aside. A great many people who are keenly interested in the success of the exposition on a big scale, and not in a small or too closely circumscribed fair, have been hearing too much of the maneuvers of two factions. This sort of thing should be run down to its source and stopped immediately. year the wage rate should revert to a commission of five persons to be selected by the presiding Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, etc., the proposal. the President appoint a commission to ascertain and consider all the facts and

Means Much to Philadelphia

The thinking and informed people of Philadelphia know precisely what this fair means to the city and its future development and prosperity. If they are to support it and push it through to a great success, giving of their time, money and brains, they most certainly demand complete harmony of thought and action for the popular good.

"I should not care to be quoted with respect to the personalities involved, but it seems to me that there is no reason why there should not be speedy conciliation.

Clayton W. Pike, who with Morris Liewellyn Cooke, gave considerable of his time to site selection and planning. said scores of prominent men of Phila delphia were waiting anxiously for visi ble results in the giving of actual im-petus to the work of fair building.

"I have heard from a number of well-informed sources." he said, "that something more than the lack of a permanent president and of a commissioner general is holding up the city's pro-gram. It seems too bad if this is the gram. It seems too bad if this is the case. The work now needs efficient and vigorous direction. All differences should be buried and all hands should get to-gether and do something—not next win-ter or next year, but now."

Deep Coal Inquiry

granted it would add about \$170,000. 000 to the annual cost of anthracite production

The increase in wages, according to the operators, would amount to more than \$3 a ton, and a circular issued by the General Policies Committee of Anthracite Operators coolly announced "This added cost would be paid by

Unquestionably! The consumer al down to brass tacks.

"I have heard all about factional difficulties and the story of what tranclosed doors.
Little by little the public finally

not for me to discuss that. The thing gained some idea of what they did. It to do now, and not later, and I cannot express myself too vigorously on the sides in their own interest. A delightful bit of benevolence, a

"In any matters affecting the cost of production the public must be con-sidered, and any adjustment which is not satisfactory to the buyer must in-

double that sum in total outlay but ered, were the public, the ultimate conthat subject."

"But." it was recalled. "that was settled, the public has been given to believe, by the tabling of the motion to postpone the fair."

"The tabling of the resolution."

"The tabling of the resolution." the total returns from it will make the sumer, or their selling companies or capital investment seem as nothing."

Joseph A. Steinmetz, formerly presioffices, who buy all the whole. whom it is finally-handed down to the householder, with all this extra profit

On May 18 the operators submitted and to those accustomed to dealing with a counter-proposal to the miners em-

bodying a wage reduction of 21 per cent, and a five-year contract; there was to be an annual agreement on wages. It provided that in case no agreement should be reached by March 1 of any

tends to keep up the cost to the public.

Cite Other Costs

"You know that we suggested

you a governmental investigation of the excessive prices of coal to the consumer, and you refused to accept our offer.

"Therefore, for these and other rea-

sons we are compelled to decline your

The miners' representatives refused proposition."
This attitude of the miners coincides Then the operators submitted a long with the experience of B. C. Forbes, the economist. Writing in the Public Ledger of May 20, 1921, he announced statement, in which they proposed that that his challenge to the anthracite op-erators to show their figures of profit determine the question concerning wages and conditions of employment alone. They demanded a wage cut; a deflation of labor, so called.

In none of the above is there any and loss in support of their contention that it was impossible to reduce the price of coal was declined.

The mine workers, according to the above, were willing to discuss the quespresentation of facts except those which would tend to prove that the antion of wages provided the operators would include in the discussion railroad thracite operators are the firm friends of the public. That they sought re-peatedly to adjust matters with the miners, and finally as a last resort profreight rates on coal and the royalties paid to great financial interests, such as the Girard Trust of this city. posed a commission be appointed by the President. Right at this point there is touched

President.

The other side, the miners, in their reply, from the very first demanded that in considering the price of coal the operators must consider not labor alone, but everything else that enters into the production of anthracite, and which the tenderest spot in the anthracite It is the crux of the coal situation. The independent anthracite operator

s often, in a measure, an individual to be sympathized with rather than con-His production of anthracite coal

represents only a small part of the output of the anthracite region.

Great anthracite carrying railroads. In their answer to Messrs. S. D. Warriner, W. J. Richards, W. L. Connell and William W. Inglis, the minere' representatives, John L. Lewis, president; Philip Murray, vice president, and Thomas Kennedy, C. J. Golden roads with their affiliated coal compa-nies, fix the price and make the market for anthracite.

They are the real culprits in main-

and W. J. Brennan, district presidents, taining high prices.

The individual or independent oper-"You do not include within the scope of your proposed commission any reference to labor costs as compared with other costs and profits within the an-

thracite industry, such as royalties,

Reading will refuse to reduce its rates until forced to, alshous tofore it has been carrying These railroad corporations ford, if necessary, the narrow margins of profit in the ing operations because they get tant freight rates. They make

Dissolution Order Futile Most of the great railroad and companies own their own coal direct, or at least they are in frie

of coal-mining concerns and railre under the Supreme Court's dec

There is still a lot of jugglery underhand work going on, in hope feeling the Court and the public.

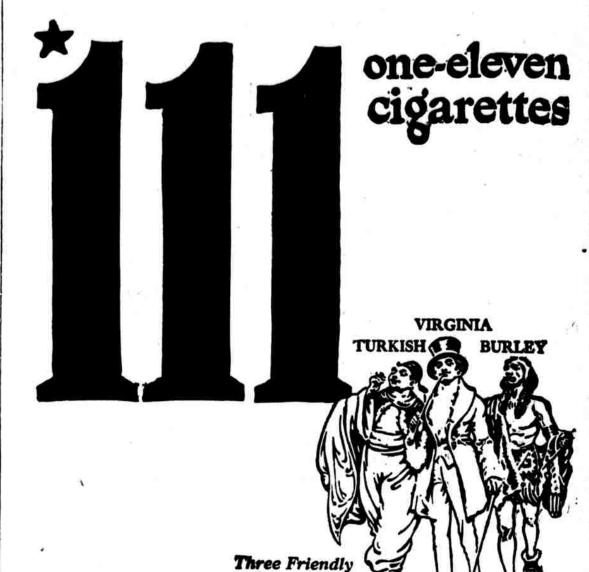
The independent anthracite open must bend to the rod of his me the big corporation man, the fellow belongs to the trust that produce

per cent of the output.

There would be no independent There would be no independent thracite coal operators today were not that the great financial interpermit them to exist. They, the trace thus enabled to point to the pendent operator and his independent operator and his independent operator and his independent operators are evidence to the world output as an evidence to the world they are not a trust; that these in a financial and railroad interests in York can stand with head erect be courts and commissions and swear they have not a monopoly of the thracite business That is why the little fellow is

With preparations made for inevital terment. Laura Jean Libiey, creator hundred heroines, is very much appear appears to the "Rapper" appears the Supragary comment on the "Rapper" appears the Supragary appears the Suprag

mitted to survive.



Gentlemen



The secret of its success is in every package-the superior quality which its makers put there. Try a package today.





"STRIKING A BALANCE SHEET FOR THE NATION"

"Hell and Maria," as General Dawes was labeled during the World War, was selected by President Harding to put corporation methods into effect in Government departments.

Government officials and department heads said "it couldn't be done," and that even the attempt would destroy the efficiency of the service.

In an intensely interesting article, one which has a bearing on the pocketbook of every resident of America, General Dawes tells how he succeeded, with the hearty co-operation of the Cabinet members, in lopping millions off department budgets and how smoothly the new regime was inaugurated.

Appearing Sunday, July 9

in the Magazine Section of the

SUNDAY

To avoid disappointment, place your order with your newsdealer today

"Make It a Habit"